

The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.



Man could have no manner of Concern for the Well or Ill-being of his Country, nor Compassion for the Polities and Vices of his Countrymen, he might divert himself with the Ignorance, Imperitence, Perverseness, Extravagance, and Vanity, of our Weekly Journalists.

But, for my Part, I am never more serious, than when I am at the Representation of such a Farce as the *Night of Fools*, and indeed any of our Scenical Fictions, where the Weaknesses and Wants of human Nature, are the Subject of low Ridicule and Contempt: I can very rarely bring myself to be merry at the Sight of my own Species turning themselves into Apes and Asses, under the Characters of Politicians, Patriots, Philosophers, Historians, Critics, Poets, and now Merchants and Navigators. 'Tis pleasant to observe how they rise up like Mushrooms in a Night, and wither and drop at the least Touch of Science and Enquiry. 'Tis plain these Merchants do really know no more of Trade, than the Bricklayers of Babel did; nor of Navigation, than the most stupid Quadrupeds in the Ark; but like Parrots and Poppets, having had Words put into their Mouths, such as *Guarda Costas*, *Logwood*, *Captures*, and the like, they chatter just as Poppets and Parrots do, they know not what nor why; and by that Means get the Ears of the Rabble, who think there is something in it because there is *Sound*; which is the full Length of the Line of their Capacity.

These poor Creatures, the Abusers and the Abused, are no more concerned in Reason, than in Interest, for the Damages the *English* Traders have sustained in America by the Depredations of the *Spaniards*; but if, by any thing in the World, whether for Trade, or against Trade; for War, or against War; they can make such a Noise as to be heard, and set People a buzzing, it does their Business: The Mischief succeeds in the Ferment works; and they will keep it working as long as they can; for they know it will blow off like the Bubble of the Brook, and burst and break by the Force of the Wind that forms it. Mr. *D'Anvers* is certainly the most ignorant of all these Ignoramus's. I question, whether before he set about writing Discourses on the Logwood Trade, he knew if Boots or Bottles were made of the Wood, or whether the Bay of Campeachy was in *Biscay* or *Bengal*; but his Chaps being so foolish as to put their Affairs into his Hands, already too full of those of the Nation, he, who never had a Groat in Trade, except in the *Craftsmen*, and doubtless never saw Salt Water, except he has been duck'd for the Bite of a mad Dog, sets himself up for the Champion of Commerce and Navigation, in Defence of all the Laws relating to them, Domestic or Foreign.

One would think, and indeed I so thought, that when any *Spanish* Ship boarded an *English*, and the *Spaniards* rifled it, tho' on their own Coasts, there was nothing to be done, after proper Verifications of the Fact, but to apply for Letters of Reprisal, which were to be immediately issued, if the *Spaniards* did not make immediate Satisfaction; but I find such Letters of Reprisal are not to be granted, till that Satisfaction is deny'd or delay'd beyond a reasonable Time. The Words of the Treaty of May 1667, between England and Spain are, That if any Injury shall be done by either of the said Kings, or by the People or Subjects of either of them, to the People or Subjects of the other, against the Articles of that Alliance, or against common Right, there shall not therefore be given Letters of Reprisal, Marque or Countermarque, by any of the Confederates, until such time as Justice is followed in the ordinary Course of Law. By the 14th Article of the Treaty of July 1670, All Reprisals are forbidden, except in Case of denying, or unreasonably delaying Justice. Has not one then good Cause to demand, whether the Sufferers by the *Spanish* Captures, had all followed Justice in the due Course of Law, before they made any other Applications for it at home? Whether they had regularly prov'd their Damages in the proper Court, had after that apply'd to the Ministers, and in both Instances had found no Relief? If this is not the Case, the Clamour that has been made about it is groundless, and consequently below the Regard of those wise and wary Statesmen, who, while they are at the Helm, will, like good Pilots, mind the general Charge committed to their Guidance, and proceed according to Skill and Prudence, for the Safety and Benefit of all the Concern'd, and not vary their Course for the Humour or Interest of particular Persons.

THE Trade to the *Spanish West Indies* is so exclusive to all Nations, that there never was any one Branch of it carried on by others but in the way of Smuggling, unless perhaps a short Connivance at the French at certain Junctures, and the late precarious Trade of the *South Sea Company* in England; as also the Slave Trade by both *English* and *French*, alternately. All Exports and Imports in the *Spanish West Indies*, must be on their own Bottoms or with Licence, hard to be procured, or they are confiscable by their Maritime Laws, both Ships and Cargoes; notwithstanding which Laws, the *English* have fetch'd, and probably will fetch many Millions of Pieces of Eight from them by their Smuggling Trade, to which the *Spaniards* of the Continent of America gave, and probably will give, all the Encouragement they could and can, being this Way furnish'd with our Goods much cheaper than from *Cadix*. But still this was an illicit Trade, carried on at Peril of the Traders, who in small Craft from *Jamaica* crept into the *Spanish* Creeks and Harbours, like the *French* Wool Boats on the Coast of *Normandy*, and traded with the Inhabitants, sometimes with more Freedom, sometimes with less, according to the Circumstances and Situation of Times and Affairs. These Traders were frequently intercepted, and their Vessels and Goods taken and condemn'd; some were taken in the Fact, and others immediately before or after the committing it, and many more escaped, to the great Advantage of the *British* Commerce. When these Traders were caught; they were caught, and there was an End of it: Every one of them knew the Hazard they ran, and when they were nab'd, as they call'd it, often made up their Loss by another Adventure. The Case is exactly the same still as to particular Traders, and there have been no Variations made by later Treaties.

FINDING mention of a little Tract, which speaks of the Bay of Campeachy, in the *Gazetteer* of the 11th of February, I turn'd over my Pamphlets relating to the *Darien* Business, and hit upon it, entitled, *Scotland's Right to Caledonia*. I found there, p. 20. that when several Merchants of London and the *Out-Parts*, apply'd to the Privy Council for the Protection of the Government in a Settlement at the Bottom of that Bay to cut Logwood, they were told to do it upon their Peril; and if a curious Adventure upon that Coast to cut Logwood, gives a Right to the Country, which Mr. *D'Anvers* again and again cries out is *our own*, then the *Dutch* may pretend to it as well as we; for the *Dutch* have cut Wood there as well as the *English*; and both *English* and *Dutch*, as to the Conscientious Part of it, need not be in any Pain about it, on Account of any natural or acquired Right of the *Spaniards* to those Uninhabited Wastes and Wilds; but they have a Right of Sovereignty in their own Seas, and of prescribing Laws for the Trade on their own Coasts.

Mr. *D'Anvers's* Prompter, in the *Craftsman* of the 28th of January, bids him say thus to the People; The *Gazetteers* have the Modesty to deny our Right to the Bay of Campeachy, and our cutting of Logwood, &c. We have seen that both the *Dutch* and We may equally claim a Right to that Bay and Trade, if the cutting Logwood gives it. He knew nothing of that! His Prompter did perhaps know it, but thought fit to sink it. Mr. *Cary* of *Bristol*, one of the greatest *West India* Merchants that ever was in that City, and who, doubtless, traded on his own Account to *Jamaica* more than half the Traders, said to be Sufferers by the *Spaniards*, in their Depredations on our Commerce, speaking of this Logwood Trade, p. 49. of his *Essay*, says, Logwood we bring from *Jamaica*, but first brought thither from the Bay of Campeachy on the Continent of Mexico, belonging to the *Spaniards*, but cut by the Subjects of England. I knew Mr. *Cary*, and

that he understood that Trade, and had as great an Interest in it as perhaps any Man even had. What a Miserable Wretch will the *Craftsman* appear after this, to all judicious and experienced Persons, in taking upon him the Decision of an Affair, of which he knows no more than of the *Mummies* in the *Pyramids*, contrary to the Judgment and Declaration of the greatest Merchants. I could prove him equally Ignorant and Impudent in his other Decisions, if I could persuade myself to take so much Pains with him.

I shall only add one Authentick Proof more to the Testimony I have already brought, that our Right to the Country of Campeachy on the Coast of Mexico, is not established by *Caleb D'Anvers's* asserting it so boldly.

THE little Tract, before quoted, contains Memorials presented to King *William* by the Lord President of the Session, and the Lord Advocate of Scotland, in Behalf of the *Darien* Settlement, as is said in the *Gazetteer*. The Scots give several good Reasons to justify their Settlement on that *Spithus*, which they tell his Majesty is on a quite different Foot from the intended Settlement at Campeachy. See their own Words, in their Memorial deliver'd to that King in 1699, long after all Treaties between England and Spain, except the *Utrecht* one and its Subsequents.

THE Bay of Campeachy is in the Province of *Nicavagna*, in the Diocese of *Chiapa*, which Province and Bishoprick are Part of the ancient Empire of Mexico, which was conquer'd by Spain. By the Conquest of Mexico, the King of Spain had Right of Sovereignty as far as the Dominion of Mexico did extend, and the Right and Possession of the Conquer'd People may reasonably be reckon'd to become the Possession of the Conqueror; and therefore a Settlement in *Nicavagna*, or Bay of Campeachy, might be reckon'd a downright Encroachment upon Spain. Now what can the Reader think of such a Trifling, insignificant Scribbler as the *Craftsman*, seating himself in the Chair of State, and deciding the Claims and Rights of Kings and Nations, without the least Knowledge of the Matter he has brought before his Tribunal.

THE Writer of this Letter despises his mercenary Scutillity in the Imputation of being an Advocate for the *Spaniards*, or an Adversary to the *English* Merchants. He abhors the Insolence and Ignorance of the *Spaniards*. He sympathises with the *English* Merchants in all their Concerns, both Profit and Loss. He knows the Trade he writes of, and if Mr. *D'Anvers's* Prompter, or any Merchant (if any Merchant is so weak as to have Correspondence with him) who is acquainted with the Logwood Trade, and engaged in it, will admit him into a Share, he need only send his Proposal to this Paper to find a Partner, if he has a Mind for one, and the Proposal is feasible, so little is Conscience engag'd in the Matter: But there must be due Care taken to keep clear of the *Guarda Costas*, or be strong enough to deal by them, as they might otherwise deal by us. As to our Demands on the *Spaniards*, and their Demands upon us, I do verily believe that neither Mr. *D'Anvers*, his Prompter, or Prompters, nor myself, nor Messieurs the *Gazetteers*, are the proper Judges of the Differences between Kings and Kings, and Nations and Nations. Every one, in every Kingdom, knows who are, if he knows any thing, and to them let all apply for Redress in all Grievances.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Feb. 2. A Proclamation was Yesterday published over the Cross, for the Election of a Scots Peer, in the room of George Earl of Morton, deceased, at Holy-rood-house the 14th of March next.

During the late Storms, the Rachel and Mary of Leith, William Hunter Master, was stranded and bulged to Pieces amongst the Rocks near the Harbour of Peterhead: The Ship and Cargo, which belonged to some Merchants here, must have all inevitably perished, had it not been for the hospitable Care and Diligence of the Magistrates and People of that Place, who, in spite of the Roughness of the Weather,

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Weather, assisted in Person, and gave strict Orders not only to have all that could be recovered from the Shipwreck brought on Shore, but also to have it effectually secured for the Benefit of the Proprietors, who by this Means have saved the greatest Part of the Cargo. The Parties concerned, have already made their grateful Acknowledgments for this humane and generous Action; and we hear that the Lord Provost and Council of this City, are to write them a Letter of Thanks likewise.

Captain Stark seized and brought in last Week to the King's Warehouse in Leith, 55 Gallons of Brandy, from on board a Dutch D'gar.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, Jan. 26. Sailed the Margaret, James Buncle, for Lisbon, with Wheat and Barley; the Edinburgh, Alexander Ramsay, for Berwick, to load for Lisbon. Arrived the Neptune, Egon Minroad, from Hamburg; the Margaret, James Smart, last from Aloa, with Chestnuts and Walnuts.

Plymouth, Feb. 5. Since my last all the outward bound are sailed, with the London for East India.

Southampton, Feb. 6. Since my last sailed from this Port the Cranbury of Southampton, Guillaume, for Lisbon. Arrived the George and Jane, of and from Guernsey, Allez.

Deal, Feb. 7. Wind W. S. W. No Ship in the Downs.

Gravesend, Feb. 7. Passed by here the Mary and Margaret, Hammond, from Dunkirk; the Betty Galley, Winsler, from Carolina; the Santa Cruz, Blewit, from Gallipoly; the Expedition, Watson, from Cadiz; the Charming Sukey, Endin, from Malaga; the Lewis, Peaffon, from Amsterdam.

Gravesend, Feb. 7. Passed by here the West, Gilby, from Calais; the Britannia, Holderfon; the Page, Ashby; the Chandois, Jewers; the London Post, Woolf; the Mary, Harding, from Rotterdam; the Willing-mind, Bagnal; the Two Brothers, Wigmore, from Dunkirk; the Sampson, Nichols, from Jamaica; the Friendship, Unifer, from Norway; the Union, —; the Lady Margaret, Barnes, from Amsterdam; the Antwerp Packet, Weatherall, from Middleburg.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with Advice, that both the King and Cardinal Minister are recover'd of their late Indisposition; and that his Majesty went out last Friday to take the Air, for the first Time since his Illness.

They write from Port l'Orient, that they are putting a sort of Water on board several Ships for Bengal, which is incorruptible, owing to a Secret of the Abbe de la Lande, communicated to, and approved of by the Academy of Sciences; and that the same Gentleman has also proposed another for preserving Bread.

There died last Thursday at Arras, Anne Dennis, the Widow of M. Francis le Febore, Lord of Gong, in the 99th Year of her Age. She has a Son who has been Dean of the Council of Arlois for 35 Years. Her Husband was of a very ancient Family in Picardy.

Yesterday the Commissioners appointed to Build a Bridge at Westminster, met at their House in Duke's Street, Westminster, and came to a Resolution for applying to Parliament to have the said Bridge built from New Palace Yard to the Opposite Shore, at Standgate in the County of Surry, on a Division 26 against 17; and that the same is to be a Stone Bridge.

The same Day Col. De Veil took the Oaths in the Court of King's Bench, to qualify himself as Inspector of the Exports and Imports at the Custom-house, in the room of Horace Walpole, Esq; who is made Usher of the Exchequer, in the room of Colonel Townshend, deceased.

On Tuesday Night last died in Great Russell Street, Covent Garden, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, well known for his Poetical Performances.

On Tuesday next comes on before a Special Jury in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, the Trial of Mr. Haines, who is charged with printing a Seditious Libel some time since in the Craftsman.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondeley, Chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, late and heard several Causes in the Duchy Court, being assisted by Mr. Justice Chappel and Mr. Baron Portecue; after which the Court adjourned to this Day to-morrow.

Last Saturday Daniel Corbett of Harwich, Esq; was married at Ingateston in Essex, to Miss Hall, second Daughter of Col. Hall, a young Lady of fine Accomplishments, and a plentiful Fortune.

Yesterday Morning died at his Lodgings in Upper Brook-street, William Merling, Esq; a young Gentleman lately come of Age.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 03 11	Evening 03 27
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Bank Stock, 144. India 175 1-half. South Sea 101 1-4th 101. Old Annuity 111 1-4th 111. New ditto 109 1-4th 109. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths. 7 per Cent. Loan 110 3-4ths. 5 per Cent. ditto 100 1-half. Royal Assurance 109 1-4th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 14. India Bonds 61. 19s. to 71 Premium. South Sea ditto, 21. 16s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 9s. Premium. Salt Talties 1 to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 18s. Welsh ditto 15. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 4 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-4th per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 123.

Leicester, February 1, 1737.

WHEREAS several Scandalous, Seditious and Treasonable Papers, highly reflecting upon his Majesty, were last Night stuck up in divers Places within this Borough, this is therefore to give Notice, That if any Person or Persons shall discover the Author or Authors, or Putters up of the said Papers (or any of them) so as he or they be convicted of the same, shall on such Conviction, receive One Hundred Pounds from the Mayor of the said Borough.

By Order of the said Mayor and Justices.
Thomas Jordaine, Town Clerk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for building a Bridge at Westminster, are to meet at their Office in Duke-street, Westminster, on Wednesday the 15th Instant, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Excise Office, London, Feb. 9. 1737. 8.

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of Excise. **ON** Thursday the 16th of this Instant February, will be exposed to Sale in their Court Room in the Old Jury, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, several Parcels of Condemned Bobs, and Green Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa Nuts, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Cordial Waters, Soap and Star b; which may be viewed on Saturday and Monday, the 17th and 18th Instant, at the Excise Office, and at the Warehouses near the Custom-House, from 9 to 12 in the Morning, and from 2 till 5 in the Afternoon, and on the Day of Sale, from 9 to 12 in the Forenoon.

Printed Allotments of the Particulars will be delivered at the said Office on Saturday the 18th Instant.

Lottery-Office, Feb. 8, 1737.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament for exchanging the Tickets in the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1737, for Certificates, do hereby give Notice, that Certificates are ready to be delivered out for all Tickets enter'd before them to the 24th of this Instant inclusive; and that they will begin to deliver out the said Certificates at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, To-morrow the 9th Instant, and continue the said Work of Delivery to Saturday following inclusive, from 10 in the Forenoon, till 2 in the Afternoon of each Day during which Time the Business of taking in Tickets to be enter'd will be suspended.

This Day is published, and deliver'd GRATIS,

THE New Agreeable Variety: For the Month of JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1738. Being a Catalogue of the Libraries of Col. J. MOODY, and several Others, deceased. Consisting of a Collection of curious, useful, and entertaining Books and Tracts in most Parts of Literature: Many of which are rare to be found, but in the Libraries of the Customs. Which will be sold Cheap (the Prices being printed in the Catalogue, or mark'd on the Book) all this and the ensuing Months, at J. TOWNSHUCK'S Shop, in Clare-Court, near Drury Lane. Gentlemen are desired to be expeditious in sending their Commissions, the First taking Place.

This Method of Sale being the Fairest as well as the most Convenient (the Reader having at one View an Opportunity of seeing the Book he wants, and the lowest Price, without the Trouble of looking over the whole Shop) I purpose to publish a Catalogue and deliver it Gratis to my Customers every two Months to any Part of the Town, on their sending their Names and Places of Abode to their humble Servant,

J. TOWNSHUCK.
Of whom may be had ready Money for any Library or Parcel of Books.

CATALOGUES to be had at the Place of Sale.

This Day are published,
(Price Two Shillings,)

DISCOURSES delivered in the Publick Assemblies of the People called QUAKERS, By THOMAS STORY.

Taken in SHOR-T-HAND; and, after being transcribed at Length, examined by the said T. STORY, and published by his Permission.

With a PREFACE, by the Author.

Sold by T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster Row.

This Day is published,

Being a Continuation of the Present State of the Republick of Letters, and the Literary Magazine,

THE History of the Works of the Learned, giving a general View of the State of Learning throughout Europe; and containing an Impartial Account and accurate Abstracts of the most valuable Books published in Great Britain and Foreign Parts; interspersed with Diffusions on several curious and entertaining Subjects, critical Reflections, and Memoirs of the most eminent Writers in all Branches of polite Literature.

For the Month of JANUARY, 1738.

This Number contains the following Articles:
I. Remarks upon the two Battles of Philippi in the Centuries, which seem to contradict History and Geography: With a Vindication of Virgil, from the Centuries pulled upon him in Relation to that noted Passage. By Charles Lamotte, D. D.

II. An Account of a new and accurate Method of delineating all the Parts of the different Orders in Architecture, &c. Written in Italian by Ottavio Revelli Bruni, Translated by T. Malie, Gent.

III. A Letter to Dr. Pemberton, from the Author of the Queries proposed to him in September and November.

IV. A Summary of the Dispute between the Rev. Mr. Jackson and William Dudgeon, a Gentleman in Berkshire, concerning the Immensity, and Unity of God; the Existence of material and spiritual Substance; God's moral Government; the Nature of Necessity, Fate, and Liberty; and the Foundation, Distinction, and Consequences of Virtue and Vice, Good and Evil.

V. A Continuation of Mr. Rollin's History of the Art and Sciences of the Antients; comprehending the Art Military, Grammar, Philology, Rhetoric, and Sophistry.

VI. An Epitome of the History of the Jews in England, from the Year 1665, to the present Time.

VII. A View of Mr. Crosby's History of the English Baptists, from the Reformation to the Beginning of the Reign of K. George I.

VIII. A Catalogue of the Books printed in January. Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster-Row; J. Robinson near the one Tun Tavern in the Strand; and J. Fox in Westminster Hall; and J. Jackson in St. James's Street.

The most Eminent and long Experienced Chymical Drops For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS.

That have been sold so many Years, and with uncommon Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. PARRY, and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; and, since Mr. PARRY'S DECEASE, have been and still are sold only by Mr. READ for 5s. 6d. a Pail, at his House in White-Fryars. (N. B. You are in just by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, and it is the great Corner House in White-Fryars: JAMES READ, in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.)

They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the most confirmed ASTHMA of the longest standing.

And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed any

Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colics, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most distressing Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing. They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when seated. They are also exceedingly nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine is (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome Spending Coughs, which many are severely troubled with Night and Morning; and all the other Coughs, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thousands; is so agreeable, and so few Drops, as a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Concernment.

In short, these unparalleled Chymical Drops are the most infallible Remedy that ever was known (and therefore despite the faint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, and are made Publick for Common Good.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Paternoster-Row.